

259-Million Supply Bill Receives Committee Approval

Washington, March 13 (AP)—A \$259,109,700 four-agency supply bill—more than half of it for the rapidly expanding State Department and a juvenile-crime-worked Justice Department—received House Appropriations Committee approval today.

The overall total was \$23,225,608 more than the same departments received for the current year. For the 12 months beginning July 1, the bill will finance by these amounts the activities of the Justice Department, \$93,468,900; State Department \$71,878,400; Commerce Department \$79,422,000 and the judiciary \$14,390,400.

Debate on the measure is scheduled tomorrow. Much of the \$21,384,562 increase voted the State Department, the committee said, is necessary because the department's activities "have become definitely intertwined with the economic and commercial activities of nations."

Subscribing generally to the department's program for expansion as outlined by Undersecretary Joseph C. Grew, the committee noted that its estimated financial needs for the next fiscal year "are not greater than the requirements for waging war, as it is waged today, for less than eight hours."

"This country," the committee added, "must avail itself of every opportunity and every means to prevent a repetition of the present conflagration."

Grew had referred to the state department as "our first line of national defense." The committee approved a \$60,000 item for expenses of United States participation in the United Nations War Crimes Commission after State Department officials voiced confidence the commission would not fall to establish cases for punishment against Hitler, Goebbels and other high ranking Nazis.

The Justice Department's funds include a \$320,000 increase in the anti-trust division's allotment. Singled out for commendation was the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its director, J. Edgar Hoover. The committee rejected a budget bureau recommendation for reductions that would have required the F. B. I. to close five field offices and disperse with the services of 400 agents.

In support of this action, the committee said Hoover presented a "depressing analysis" of crime conditions showing an increase, since 1941, of 134 per cent in the number of girls under 18 arrested and a 21 per cent increase in arrests of juvenile males.

Approximately \$7,800,000 was cut by the committee from budget estimates for the Commerce Department.

President Asks 23 Billions for U. S. Navy Use in Year

Budget Provides Strength of 3,389,000 Sailors; Fund Is Lower Than 1944

Washington, March 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress today to appropriate \$23,719,153,050 for the Navy for the fiscal year 1945-46.

He requested additional contract authorizations of \$3,088,012,624, of which \$1,513,012,624 represents new authorizations and \$1,575,000,000 is continued available from the current fiscal year.

Of the new budget, about four and one half billion is to pay for contracts previously authorized. The new Navy budget provides for a Navy of approximately 3,389,000 men, a Marine Corps strength of 478,000, and 173,165 in the Coast Guard.

The newly \$24,000,000,000 for the year beginning July 1, compares with total appropriations of about \$28,500,000,000 for 1945 and \$24,000,000,000 for 1944.

The reduction from the current appropriations is accounted for largely by a cut of about \$2,000,000,000 in previous estimates of the cost of the airplane program, and about \$4,000,000,000 in cash required for the ship building program.

Excelsior Meeting To Plan for Banquet

This evening at 8 o'clock the final meeting of members of Excelsior House Company, No. 4, will be held at the engine house on Hurley avenue to make plans for the annual banquet which will be held Thursday evening at Joe Hill's in Rosendale.

Members who are to attend the banquet are asked to be present this evening to make reservations. The banquet will be held at 7 o'clock Thursday evening with city, county and town of Ulster officials as guests. Following the dinner there will be dancing with DeGraff's orchestra supplying the music.

Department, of which Henry A. Wallace recently was named head. Almost all of the reduction was in funds earmarked for the Census Bureau.

Motions Denied In Negligence Cases by Bergan

Justice Francis Bergan has denied all motions made at the close of the trial of two negligence actions last September. The actions grew out of a collision between two cars near New Paltz, one owned by Mrs. Antoinette Vasta and driven by Frank Vasta and the other operated by Chester Elliott.

During the trial and at the conclusion of the testimony Rizzo settled his action against the Vastas but continued against Elliott. N. LeVan Haver appeared for Rizzo. The verdict was no cause of action against Elliott and a motion was made to set aside this verdict.

At the time of the accident the Elliott car was parked to the left of the highway with its lights burning and while testimony at the trial was to the effect that it was a couple of feet off the road, it was parked at an angle to the highway and Vasta testified he had been confused by the position of the lights and that this caused the accident. Both cars were damaged and Mrs. Vasta sought property damages under a counter claim from Elliott.

Chester Elliott sued both Vastas and was awarded a verdict of \$61.50. Peter Harp and Cashin and Ewig appeared for Elliott while the Vastas were represented by Michael Nardone and A. J. Cook.

At the conclusion of the trial no cause verdicts were returned in the cases of the Vastas and also Rizzo. At that time motions to dismiss were made and a motion was also made to set aside the verdict of Elliott against the Vastas. Justice Bergan reserved decision.

On the motions made at the close of the trial Justice Bergan has just rendered decision and denies all of the motions, including the one to set aside the verdict for Elliott. The motion by Rizzo to set aside the no cause verdict in the action against Frank and Antoinette Vasta is denied and the verdict of no cause of action under the counterclaim of Mrs. Vasta against Elliott is denied.

Assembly Pushes Agriculture Bill Along to Senators

(Continued from Page One)

"nothing in the bill to prevent an investigation of the spread." Defeated on the Ives bill, Democrats had one of their own milk "program" measures scheduled for Assembly consideration today.

Sponsored by Assemblyman James C. Lyons of Sullivan county, it would require the health and agricultural commissioners to develop a coordinated plan for setting up a single agency to inspect dairy farms.

Across the capital, the Senate approved two measures aimed at curbing black market operations in liquor and used automobiles. One bill, introduced by Senator Frederic H. Bontecou, Poughkeepsie Republican, would empower the State Liquor Authority to prescribe rules for transportation and warehouse handling of alcoholic beverages in order to prevent diversion into illicit channels.

The other, sponsored by Senator Floyd E. Anderson, Binghamton Republican, prescribes certification of sale of a second hand automobile may include a 30-day or 1,000-mile warranty and stipulates that if repairs are needed within that period, the seller must pay half the costs.

The Senate passed and sent to the governor a bill, continuing until July 1, 1946, the so-called "work or starve" law under which employable persons who refused to accept an offer of employment or to attend vocational training school could be removed from relief rolls.

While both Houses were approving other minor bills, the Assembly defeated by a 92-43 vote, a measure which would have abolished the consideration of capital gains and losses in determining net income for state tax purposes.

Assemblyman John R. Brook, New York city Republican, sponsor of the bill, contended it would affect "a majority" of taxpayers, but Minority Leader Irwin D. Stelting maintained it would aid "only a small group."

About the Folks

Mrs. William Dutton of 52 Linderman avenue is recovering slowly from the effects of a broken arm she suffered in a fall on February 28.

Temple Service

A service will be held Wednesday evening, 7:30 o'clock at Temple Emanuel in observance of the Day of Fast proclaimed by the rabbinate throughout the country in remembrance of the victims of persecution abroad.

Two Go to Jail

Thomas Slade, 68, of Accord, and Francis Cully, 33, of West Hurley, both charged with public intoxication, were sentenced to two days each in the county jail, when arraigned before Judge Nathan V. Cahill, in police court today.

Red Cross Rehearsal

All women of the Red Cross surgical dressing group, canteen, motor corps and nurses' aides are requested to report in the municipal auditorium, Friday at 7:30 p. m. to rehearse for the spectacle to be presented at the Red Cross fund festival there Saturday night.

Give Now! The Red Cross Needs Help

"SALADA" TEA

First Army Drives To Cut Highway

(Continued from Page One)

yesterday and were fighting today from Honnet and Hoenningen in an effort to add to the 23 towns already taken in inner Germany east of the river.

The continuing news dimout obscured the battle within 25 miles of the Ruhr—action reminiscent of Anzio and the Normandy beaches.

Lt. Gen. George C. Patton's Third Army narrowed the German hold on the west bank of the Moselle river to a pocket six miles long and four deep and mopped up Germans who failed to escape traps in the Elfers.

Besieged Coblenz apparently was not yet under frontal assault, but Patton's men were in its outskirts and ready to storm the middle Rhine traffic center at any time.

The Third Army captured 4,508 prisoners yesterday, raising its total for eight days to 20,538. Another 108 Nazis were buried.

German artillery scored numerous hits on the Ludendorff bridge at Remagen, sometimes momentarily halting the flood of men, tanks and guns comprising four divisions which the enemy said already had crossed the span.

Bridge still stood and still was in use. Assault boats piled the Rhine as if it were the Mississippi; the Germans said pontoon bridges had been thrown across.

Resistance stiffened somewhat in the Westwall. Ginterhahn and Hargarten fell yesterday in the push eastward toward the Autobahn. Cutting of that great concrete road paralleling the length of the Rhine front would hamper German "quartermasters."

With some armored support, the infantry moved north and south along the east bank of the Rhine. Those fighting in Honnet for the third day threatened the Ruhr. Those in Hoenningen were only 16 miles from Coblenz.

Precise Moves Shadowed

The precise moves of the Third Army were partly dimmed out, too. The Tenth (Tiger) Armored Division reached the Bullay area, seven miles from Cochen. Both towns form boundaries of the Moselle river gap.

Only light resistance was encountered by other divisions mopping up traps which once held 23,000 Germans. Seven miles east of Trier, the Germans dropped 4,100 rounds of artillery, rocket and mortar fire on Third Army men closing for the kill.

The city of 58,000 is shielded by the 600 to 900 foot mouth of the Moselle, which enters the Rhine at the Coblenz limits.

Heavy clouds hung low over the northern half of the western front again at dawn, but skies to the south were clearer. In bad weather yesterday, 4,800 planes battered the whole Ruhr and a seal-off east of the Remagen bridgehead. Dortmund got one of the heaviest poundings any city ever took—4,000 tons of explosives poured in that Ruhr communications center in less than a half hour.

Germans facing the Canadian First Army on the lower Rhine were reported extremely jumpy about north Holland, from which increasing numbers of troops were being taken to reinforce battered armies on the 150-mile line along the east bank of the Rhine from Nijmegen to Coblenz.

Injured in Automobile Accident on Route 209

Miss Birdella Churchwell of 91 Downs street, who was taken to the Benedictine Hospital Sunday following an automobile accident on Route 209 near the Mertine place, was reported in "good" condition this morning. She was reported to have suffered a cut over the right eye and minor injuries when the car in which she was riding turned over.

The accident was reported to the sheriff's office and investigation disclosed that a car owned and driven by his son, who was home on a furlough from the army, had turned upside down. Apparently the accident had happened when the left front wheel of the car came off.

Po'keepsie Fire

More than 50 women workers at the Cole Enterprise, Inc., at 33 Academy street, Poughkeepsie, fled from the building Monday morning when fire broke out in a thinning machine and set off the sprinkler system. Firemen quickly subdued the flames and shut off the sprinkler system.

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"SALADA" TEA

Financial and Commercial

New York, March 13 (AP)—

Stocks generally stumbled over managed to make a little progress. Light selling handicaps in today's market although scattered issues.

Dealings were sluggish from the opening on. Early losses running to a point or more were reduced here and there near the fourth hour.

Dividends and earnings inspired the investment of idle funds in selected cases but reconversion skepticism, based on the apparent approach of victory in Europe, remained as the principal anti-buying argument. Fears of Washington moves to stem speculation waned, however, as volume dwindled.

Quotations by Morgan Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 60 Beaver street, New York city branch office, 48 Main street, R. B. Osterhout, manager.

QUOTATIONS AT 2 O'CLOCK

American Airlines..... 44 1/2

American Can Co..... 33 1/2

American Chain Co..... 29

American Locomotive Co..... 32 1/2

American Rolling Mills..... 18 1/2

American Radiator..... 13 1/2

Am. Smelting & Refining Co..... 46

American Tel. & Tel..... 16 1/2

American Tobacco, Class B..... 70 1/2

Anaconda Copper..... 32 1/2

Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe..... 83

Aviation Corporation..... 6

Baldwin Locomotive..... 29 1/2

Bell Aircraft..... 13 1/2

Bethlehem Steel..... 73 1/2

Briggs Mfg. Co..... 40

Burroughs Adding Mach. Co..... 15

Canadian Pacific Ry..... 12 1/2

Case, J. I..... 43

Celanese Corp..... 35 1/2

Corro De Pasco Copper..... 51 1/2

Chesapeake & Ohio R. R..... 100 1/2

Chrysler Corp..... 53 1/2

Columbia Gas & Elec. Co..... 17

Consolidated Edison..... 26 1/2

Continental Oil..... 32 1/2

Continental Can Co..... 6

Curtis Wright Common..... 17 1/2

Cuban American Sugar..... 44 1/2

Delaware & Hudson..... 68

Douglas Aircraft..... 42

Eastern Airlines..... 47 1/2

Electric AutoLite..... 14 1/2

Electric Boat..... 16 1/2

E. I. DuPont..... 41 1/2

General Electric Co..... 41 1/2

General Motors..... 60 1/2

General Foods Corp..... 40 1/2

Goodyear Tire & Rubber..... 45 1/2

Great Northern, Pfd..... 43

Hercules Powder..... 17 1/2

Hudson Motors..... 73 1/2

Int. Harvester Co..... 32 1/2

Int. Paper Pfd..... 26 1/2

Int. Tel. & Tel..... 30 1/2

Johns-Manville & Co..... 39 1/2

Johnson & Laughlin..... 9

Kennecott Copper..... 77 1/2

Lehigh Valley R. R..... 21 1/2

Liggett Myers Tob. B..... 53

Loew's Inc..... 61

Lockhead Aircraft..... 17

Mack Truck, Inc..... 24 1/2

McKesson & Robbins..... 21 1/2

Montgomery Ward & Co..... 17

Nash Kelvinator..... 24 1/2

National Power & Light..... 21 1/2

National Biscuit..... 23 1/2

National Dairy Products..... 21 1/2

New York Central R. R..... 21 1/2

North American Co..... 21 1/2

Northern Pacific Co..... 21 1/2

Packard Motor..... 17 1/2

Pan American Airways..... 17 1/2

Paramount Pictures..... 29 1/2

Pennsylvania R. R..... 36

Pepsi Cola..... 21 1/2

Phelps Dodge..... 27 1/2

Phillips Petroleum..... 52 1/2

Public Service of N. J..... 18 1/2

Pullman Co..... 40 1/2

Radio Corp. of America..... 22 1/2

Reynolds Tobacco Class B..... 33 1/2

Savage Arms..... 9 1/2

Sears, Roebuck & Co..... 10 1/2

Sinclair Oil..... 16 1/2

Southern Vacuum..... 16 1/2

Southern Railroad Co..... 39

Local Death Record

Mrs. Catherine Deltz died at the Kingston Hospital Monday after a short illness. She was a native of the town of Rosendale and had resided for the past 25 years in Binnewater. She was the wife of the late Montgomery Deltz; mother of Floyd Deltz of Binnewater, Oliver Deltz of Schenectady and Mrs. Harry Chambers of Binnewater. Funeral services will be held from the W. N. Conner Funeral Home, 296 Fair street, Kingston, Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Burial will be in the family plot in Hurley cemetery.

Henry C. Riggins, husband of Mrs. Anna Rudolph Riggins, died at his home on Church Hill in Edenville early this morning. Beside his wife he has survived one son, Albert H. Riggins of New York city; one sister, Mrs. Anna Hicks, and one brother, Edward Riggins, both of this city, and two grandchildren. He was a member and recording secretary of the Twaillskill Fire Company. He was also a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association. Mr. Riggins was born in Edenville and resided there most of his life. Funeral will be held Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the Jensen and Deegan Funeral Home, 15 Downs street, to which relatives and friends are invited. Burial will take place in the family plot in St. Remy cemetery.

Miss Anna E. O'Connor, life-long resident of Edenville, died late last night at her home on Cutter Hill. She is survived by two brothers, John V. O'Connor at home; Augustus O'Connor of New York city; one sister, Mrs. John J. House of Esopus, and she was a sister of the late Alice M. O'Connor. She was a school teacher but had lived a retired life for a number of years. Miss O'Connor was the daughter of the late John and Mary Solon O'Connor. The funeral will be held Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock from the late home and at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Sacred Heart in Edenville, where a high Mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Burial will be in the family plot in St. Mary's cemetery.

Virgil Simmonds died at Tannersville today. He is survived by the following children, Mrs. Albert Homing of Tannersville, Mrs. Fred Trappagen of Phoenixia, and Frank Simmonds of Kingston, and Benjamin Simmonds of Chichester. Funeral services Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the E. B. Gormley Funeral Home in Phoenixia with burial in the Hudler cemetery at Mt. Tremper.

Mrs. Maude Seegers, widow of Victor Seegers, died in this city today. She is survived by the following children, Arthur of New York, Everett of Seattle, Wash., Mrs. Maude Cole of this city and Mrs. Percy E. Little of San Pedro, Calif.; four grandchildren and seven great grandchildren. Funeral services from the F. Daniel Hall-Chesler Funeral Home on West Chester street on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock with burial in Wiltwyck cemetery.

Highland, March 13—Mrs. Josephine Canale Tantillo, 61, wife of Frank Tantillo, Clearwater road, who died at her home on Wednesday will be buried on Wednesday in Highland cemetery, after a solemn requiem Mass in St. Augustine's Church at 10 a. m.

A native of Italy, Mrs. Tantillo had resided in this vicinity for 42 years. In addition to her husband, she is survived by five daughters, Mrs. Anna Canale, here; Mrs. Rose Toscano, Lodi, N. J.; Mrs. Dorothy Diorio, Alhambra, N. Y.; Mary Brevelt, Troy, and Miss Florence Tantillo, here; two sons, Leonard Tantillo, here and Philip Reynolds, Joseph Crimi, here; Rose Marie Diorio, Patricia Ann Diorio, and Josephine Diorio, Milton and Antonio, Joeleone and Vincent Toscano, Lodi, N. J.; three brothers, Dominick Canale, New Paltz and Joseph and Pasquale Canale, here; and a sister, Mrs. Beatrice Abbati, here.

Henry Clay North, 78, of Poughkeepsie, died Sunday in St. Francis Hospital in that city. He was born in Olive City, January 24, 1866, the son of the late David and Jane Monrohouse North, and had been a resident of Poughkeepsie for 25 years. Mr. North was educated in the schools of this city and prior to locating in Poughkeepsie was superintendent of the Van Bitten farms at Hurleyville for some years. He had been a member of the Rosendale Episcopal Church. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Charlotte Schoonmaker; a daughter, Mrs. Jane T. Cloycomb of Poughkeepsie; four sons, Herman, Emory, James and Clarence North, all of Poughkeepsie; 22 grandchildren, seven of whom are serving overseas with the armed forces, and 12 great grandchildren. Mr. North at one time conducted an ice business in Poughkeepsie. Funeral services will be held from the Robert H. Autmeyer Funeral Home in Poughkeepsie on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock with burial in the Poughkeepsie rural cemetery.

Miss Emma A. Hardenbergh, descendant of an old colonial family who came to this country from Holland in 1614, died in her home at Maple Hill, town of Rosendale, this morning. She was a daughter of the late Benjamin F. and Sarah A. Rose Hardenbergh, and a sister of the late John E. and Sarah A. Hardenbergh. Miss Hardenbergh was born and lived all her life in the town in which she died, and was the last member of the fourth generation of the family who had lived and died in the house. She traced her ancestry to Major Sir Johannes Hardenbergh, a well known ship in old Dutch records. Her father, who was killed by the Quaker Army of Lord Albemarle in 1758 and given a grant of 243,000 acres of land in Ulster, Greene and Sullivan counties. Miss Hardenbergh as a girl attended Old Kingston Academy and later Poughkeepsie College and later attended Clarkson College of the Hudson River Institute. She had been a member of the Ulster County Historical Society for many years, and for years was an active member of the Bloomington Reformed Church which she had attended since girlhood. Surviving are a sister, Miss Alverta Hardenbergh, and a niece, Miss Sarah Rose Hardenbergh. Funeral services will be held from the home on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock with burial in Wiltwyck cemetery, this city.

Frank London, 68, Dies in New York

Woodstock Painter Also Known as Designer of Stained Glass

Frank Marsden London, painter and former designer of stained glass, died Saturday at his home, 317 East 51st street, New York. He was 68 years old.

A former partner and designer in the firm of Montague, Castle, London & Co., now defunct, Mr. London had designed windows for churches throughout the

The Kingston Daily Freeman

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 By carrier per year in advance: \$1.00
 By mail per year Outside County: \$1.00
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Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Kingston, N. Y.

Jay L. Klock
 Editor and Publisher, 1891-1938
 Published by Jay L. Klock, Freeman
 Square, Kingston, N. Y. L. Klock, President;
 Frederick Hoffman, Vice President; Harry du Bois, Jr.,
 Secretary and Treasurer. Address: Freeman Square,
 Kingston, N. Y.

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 orders and checks payable to Freeman Publishing Com-
 pany, Freeman Square.
 Telephone Calls
 New York: Telephone—Main Office, Downtown, 2208.
 Uptown Office, 832.

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KINGSTON, NEW YORK, MARCH 13, 1945

INCOME TAX RETURNS

Federal Income Tax returns must be filed by every resident or citizen of the United States, including a minor, who had \$500 or more gross income in 1944. The deadline is Thursday, March 15 at midnight.

The Kingston division office on Main street at Clinton avenue will be open tonight and Wednesday until 8:30 and on Thursday until midnight to aid Kingston and Ulster County Federal income taxpayers.

A declaration of estimated income tax for 1945 must be filed by those receiving wages not subject to withholding such as pay for agricultural labor or domestic service—or any income from dividends, interest, rents or gains from property transactions or from a business or profession.

WHAT DUMBARTON MEANS

With all that has been said and written about Dumbarton Oaks, probably most Americans do not understand it yet. A clear statement has been made by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., who bears direct responsibility for handling this important diplomatic effort. These are the main points:

It is a plan designed for world peace, drafted last summer and fall at a place called Dumbarton Oaks, in Washington, D. C., by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China, after long study and advice sought from experts in many lines. There are four vital points:

World peace is possible only through the efforts of peace-loving nations, united for that purpose, acting as equals, through a General Assembly and a smaller Security Council. A Charter of Organization is provided to implement the plan. It aims to prevent and suppress wars, and assure peace, by close association and cooperation. The main responsibility for peace rests on the Security Council. The Assembly is responsible for political and social conditions favorable to peace.

The great powers, including France, through their industrial and military resources, must bear the main responsibility of preventing and suppressing wars. An International Court of Justice will be provided to settle disputes.

Continual effort will be made to build peace.

The United Nations International Organization operating as a General Assembly will be the highest representative body in the world. There will be a strong Economic and Social Council, elected by the General Assembly of all states. Also an International Labor Organization.

Progressive reduction of armament will be sought.

What we're afraid of, in that Washington outfit, is that one of these days some enthusiastic orator will start operating on jet propulsion.

PATTON AND CAESAR

Swimming stories seem to be in order just now, even though it is a rather unpleasant season for such operations. There is courage and history in them, and a great thrill for boys.

The story has just been told of a feat performed by the doughty and unconventional Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton last January. It was near the meeting place of the Luxembourg, German and Belgian borders. The army had to cross the Sure River, which was not so very wide, but swift and filled with floating ice. The fighting men in boats found the going hard and dangerous, because they were good targets for the enemy. So the general called the boats back and ordered his men to swim across, low in the water. They did so with all their equipment—and the general himself first swam over and back to show them it could be done. His men were so impressed by his example that they "fought like madmen" and won their military goal.

There is a famous story of how Julius Caesar, 2,000 years ago in that same region, undertook to swim a stream to encourage his men, and nearly drowned, and had to be

'These Days'

By George E. Sokolsky

SLAVE LABOR

The Russians apparently desire—and probably will have their way—a large mass of German slave labor to rebuild their country. According to Maurice Lindus, the Russians hate the words, "slave labor." He says:

"The very suggestion of slave labor rouses Russian ire. True enough, Germans will be drafted for work in Russia and in other lands they have scorched and sacked."

It is a distinction without a difference. Labor unless it is paid wages for work done, unless it has freedom of movement to seek and find jobs, unless it can be hired, fired, or can resign from a job, unless it has some form of collective bargaining, no matter how primitive, and possesses the right to strike—is slave labor. Russian labor has not been free for 28 years by any definition of freedom understandable in the United States, and we need to judge conditions by our own standards and not by any set up for us by foreigners. Our standards and the products of our history and alone can guide us in our judgments.

Since the War Between the States, slavery in any form, for anybody, has not been tolerated in the United States. Labor in this country produces goods and services for competitive sale in the markets of the world, at high wages which control, to a large extent, the price of the commodity. It is estimated, in this country, that the cost of labor constitutes about 80 per cent of the price of a commodity.

The average hourly wage in manufacturing industries in November 1944 amounted to \$1.03 an hour; in private building construction it was in December 1944, \$1.35 an hour. The average weekly earnings in manufacturing was in November 1944, \$46.80. In 1939, the average for the year for the same category of labor was \$23.86. American wages have been the highest in the world for comparable work both in money and real wages for many years.

American labor does not work long hours. In November 1944, the average hours per week in manufacturing industries was 45.3 and that included overtime for which labor is paid time and a half. A 40-hour week is now regarded as normal at present.

The question of competition between free labor and slave labor has nothing to do with the sentimentalities of war; it involves positively the economics of peace-time competition. It is apparent that the United States is, through Lend-Lease, and will through postwar credits, set up its competitors in the world markets. On the whole, I am sympathetically disposed toward any measure of aid, although the rumored figures, \$6,000,000,000 to Soviet Russia and Great Britain each seems too much if the use of the funds are altogether unrestricted. On the other hand, this country ought to aid no country in the postwar era which employs slave labor by whatever name. And we ought in our contracts with other countries to define free labor specifically—as specifically as I do in this article.

It is not a matter of being soft to the Germans. We need give them no consideration whatsoever. They took their chances and they lost. This problem of competition between free and slave labor is strictly an American one and is protective of the wage scale and the standard of living of the whole American people. Henry Wallace, who is about to flood the country with a brochure on 60,000,000 jobs for prosperity, must consider this question of slave labor competition because inherent in it is the American wage and therefore price structure. If the Russians or anyone else can get 10,000,000 German or any other kind of highly skilled slaves to work, they can produce goods and services at a price that will drive us out of any market. If we are to have what the politicians call full employment, we shall need world markets.

This is a question that the San Francisco Conference must consider unless it is to be a mere echo of Yalta. And the only way to avoid trickiness is to define the phrase, "free labor" specifically and clearly. Only definitions can save us from politicians' slogans which usually deceive delightfully.

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THAT BODY OF YOURS

By James W. Barton, M.D.

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SHOCK TREATMENT

It has been found that about 6 of every 10 patients in mental hospitals are suffering with dementia precox—the dream state, divided personality, emotional imbalance, hallucinations, delusions, phantasies. The patient lives a life within himself, a life with which he is entirely satisfied or even pleased.

Fortunately, with care, sympathy, giving the patient something to do (occupational therapy), a great many of these cases are helped, some going out and taking their part in civilian life, others going home to be no further care to the other members of the family.

As many cases of dementia precox respond very slowly to the usual treatment, methods of securing "quick" results are being used almost everywhere. I have spoken before of the shock method of treatment—three methods being now in use.

In the Current Comment column of the Journal of the American Medical Association the Temporary Commission on State Hospital Problems in New York report the effects of insulin shock in the treatment of dementia precox patients at the Brooklyn State Hospital, New York. The commission found that the patients treated by insulin shock "did substantially better in all respects than the same type of patients who did not receive any form of shock treatment." This outstanding fact is based on a study of 1,128 with dementia precox treated with insulin shock, and 876 not treated with shock.

The outstanding benefit of the insulin shock treatment is the "consistently higher proportion of insulin treated patients were able to leave hospital full employment." Also a much larger proportion of insulin shock treated patients were able to leave the hospital for their homes. And still further, the insulin treated patients were able to leave hospital 3.8 months sooner, on an average, than those not treated with insulin. The report pointed out that insulin treatment thus affected a saving of 286,695 days of hospital care.

When we think of what the quick results of insulin shock treatment means to the happiness of patient and family, aside from the saving of days of hospital care, we can understand why this commission recommends insulin shock treatment to all dementia precox patients in New York State.

Send today for Dr. Barton's brilliant leaflet on "Monier's Disease—Dementia Precox." Just send five cents, coin preferred, to cover cost of handling and mailing. To The Bell & Howell, Inc., The Kingston Daily Freeman, Post Office Box 73, Station C, New York, N. Y., and ask for leaflet entitled "Monier's Disease."

restored. But tough old Patton apparently needed no help.

In the case of the Hitler gang, Americans are probably too humane to "make the punishment fit the crime."

"If winter comes, can spring be far behind?" sang the poet. You bet it can!

How Come They Hop For You, Caesar?



PLATTEKILL

Plattekill, March 12—Mrs. Bernard Kopaski was winner of the first prize in the kitchen planning contest, recently conducted in the Plattekill Grange. Mrs. George Sisti, Sr., was awarded second prize. The prize winning plans are on display in the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corp. window in New Paltz.

Miss Pilar Tofall, teacher of the Spanish language in the Wallkill Central High School and a resident of this community, conducted a tour of New York City recently, accompanying her class in Spanish. Those from this section enjoying the trip were Rose and Ruth Meyers, Charles Thompson and Gilmore Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Cronk, Jr., are the parents of a young daughter, Diane Jean, born Tuesday, February 27.

Joseph Kiser, Jr., of the U. S. Army is spending a furlough at his home here.

Russel Berkelechner, 3/c, petty officer of the U. S. Coast Guard, visited at the Meyers home, recently.

Miss Marjorie Minard has resumed her position as secretary of the Wallkill Central School after spending a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. Donald Minard in Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Charlotte Ogden, R.N., was a visitor in Kingston Friday.

Mrs. Conrad Silberling is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. William Edmunds.

Mrs. Albert Terwilliger was in Newburgh Thursday.

Mrs. Emily Kittle and daughter, Mrs. Beulah Thompson, were visitors in Kingston Sunday.

The service and hospitality committee of the Plattekill Grange is asking for contributions of six-inch blocks of woolen material. These blocks are to be made into laprobes for convalescent soldiers.

Twenty and Ten Years Ago

March 13, 1925—Death of Wallace Britt.

Charter granted to the Kingston Dealers Used Car Exchange, Inc.

Local barbers decided to adopt new schedule of prices, effective April 1, when haircuts would be 50 cents and 20 cents for a shave. Previous prices were 35 and 15 cents respectively.

Poughkeepsie defeated Kingston High School at basketball by the score of 37 to 10.

March 13, 1935—At the Common Council meeting in February, a petition was presented, accompanied by an ordinance, signed by 51 of the barbers of the city, requesting that the ordinance be adopted.

Since then 36 of the 51 barbers signed a petition opposing the proposed ordinance. The new petition was read at the meeting of the Board of Health. The ordinance was based on provision of state sanitary code.

There were 438 cases of German measles in the city during February, health board heard.

Vernum Peck of Shandaken and Marietta Van De Bogart of Taylor street, married March 12.

Mrs. Charles Elling died in her home in Port Ewen.

The robes will be donated to the Red Cross organization.

An old-fashioned and modern dance will be held Saturday evening, March 17, in the Plattekill Grange Hall, sponsored by the service and hospitality committee of the Grange. Music will be furnished by the Catskill Mountaineers. The entire proceeds of the affair will be donated to the Red Cross fund of the local district.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Powell of New Hurley were recent dinner guests of Mrs. Martha Whitmore.

Mr. and Mrs. Myron Coons were recent callers on Mrs. M. Augusta Johnston in New Paltz.

"At Century's Turn"

By H. L. VAN DEUSEN

Kingston's Board of Fire Commissioners on November 12, 1907, bought for \$2,000 from George Young the lot on East O'Reilly street at Jansen avenue, on which to erect the present Central Fire Station.

This was another step taken by the city's fire board to improve fire protection service in the city. In those early years there was no motor fire apparatus, and all of the fire fighting equipment was horse-drawn.

It was during Walter P. Crane's first term as mayor of the city, from 1907 to 1909, that the city's first fire board was organized to direct the affairs of the fire department.

Under the Crane administration the present partially paid fire department came into existence, and the late Rodney A. Chipp served as the first fire chief of the partially paid fire department, with Joseph L. Murphy as deputy fire chief.

When Chief Chipp retired on pension Murphy was appointed head of the department, a post he still holds.

Since those early years many improvements have been made in the fire department, and today it is one of the best equipped departments of any city the size of Kingston in the country.

It was the custom for many years for the volunteer fire companies of the city to exchange gifts with fire companies of other cities in the Hudson river valley.

The other day I ran across a clipping from The Freeman of November 12, 1907, which told how the Rapid Hose Co., of Jansen street, had presented the Fowler Hose Co. of Port Jervis with a silver water set.

And while on the subject of old days in the local fire department I recall the handsome parade carriages that the volunteer fire companies of the city owned.

These carriages were used only for parade purposes. Their cost would run into thousands of dollars. They were drawn by the members of the fire company by long ropes, so long that every member of the company would assist in hauling them along the line of march.

Invariably there would be a negro costumed in a gaudy uniform and carrying a mammoth feather duster. He strode along behind the parade carriage, dusting it off.

In late years, before the present world war, when the fire companies of the Hudson river valley would close the annual firemen's convention, the event would be marked by a huge parade in which nearly 100 fire companies would take part.

These parades have been postponed for the duration.

It was the exception rather than the rule in the years since the first World War in 1918 to see one of these old time parade carriages in the line of march.

Instead of the old parade carriages each company would march in front of a modern piece of fire apparatus.

IRISH DRIVE SECURED

Teaching of Irish throughout Northern Ireland is the objective of a drive now being conducted by the Gaelic League, Belfast reports. Two hundred delegates attended the Belfast meeting of League members from all parts of Ulster and from Dublin to hear a preliminary report on the project. School instruction in Irish from the third grade on is sought.

The Road to Berlin

(By The Associated Press)

Eastern front: 32 miles (from Zellin).

Western front: 270 miles (from Remagen bridgehead).

Italian front: 544 miles (from Reno river).

Today in Washington

Air Power Is Developing Prestige in Relation to Over-All Strategy

By DAVID LAWRENCE

Washington, March 13—Air power is coming into its own and developing a prestige in relation to over-all strategy which it has not had in the past. Air power, to be sure, has had its ups and downs since the spring days of 1943 when Prime Minister Churchill in a public address declared that it might be possible to win the war by bombing alone. The proved to be an exaggerated appraisal but, because air warfare never had been given such extensive opportunities before, the Prime Minister—who has had more to do with influencing global strategy than anybody else—said he thought the experiment was worth while.

The skeptics—namely, the exponents of infantry and naval warfare—did not believe air power could effect any such decisive result, and yet there ensued a period in which enthusiasts for air power in their overzealous analyses gave the impression that, after some terrific bombings, all the invading armies had to do in Europe in 1944 would be to march in on top of the ruins and debris. It turns out that neither the extreme critics nor the exponents of air power were right. But at last all branches of the armed services are coming to have an appreciation of air power which puts it in proper perspective as not necessarily the decisive but perhaps the indispensable weapon of this war.

There is reason for qualification over the "leapfrog" view that is evolving on all sides. Whether it be in the air forces or in the ground forces or in the Navy, the respect for what the other branches of the service are doing toward making the American team win the war is growing all the time inside each service.

The value of air power has been tested now in all kinds of weather and in a variety of circumstances affecting the movement of troops. It may be said that, while the claims of damage by the Strategic Air Forces may have been much less than the sensational headlines

sometimes indicate from time to time, they are little question but that the bombing of factories and plants has reduced the enemy's effectiveness and has tended to shorten the war.

Notwithstanding the more spectacular results achieved already in Europe by strategic air bombing, it would not be surprising if in the Pacific war that air power demonstrates its real capacity for over-all damage on the enemy. While the Navy, with its air arm, and the ground troops of the Army and the Marines have been pushing

the arc of American military domination closer and closer to the heart of Japan after the air bombing of Tokyo, Yokohama and other Japanese cities has unquestionably kept the Japanese from mounting counter-offensives or from increasing their production to offset losses.

There is no doubt that this country would have faced a much longer war and a much harder road to victory if the Japanese had been able to obtain superiority in the air. The naval victories may have been thwarted by a Japanese Air Force. But, again, without the bases won by us at much high cost—as, for instance, at Iwo Jima—the Superfortresses would not be able to operate effectively against Japan.

The work done by the Air Forces in Europe in direct support of troops in what is known as tactical sorties will be measured better when the full story is obtainable after the war, but already it has wrought against enemy communications and the help given by German lines and the help given by advancing divisions by low-level fighters is the subject of widespread appreciation among the other branches of our armed services.

It is unfortunate that General Arnold, head of our Air Force, has been overworked to the point where he recently has had to spend much time in the hospital, taking an enforced rest. This, the moment when he would be liked to be more active but is countrymen know that the preparations and plans he laid down in bearing fruit and that the organization he has built up is carrying on splendidly. Air power is demonstrating itself as the absolute prerequisite of modern war and is being fitted in to the over-all strategy by the U. S. joint chiefs of staff in such an effective and harmonious way that this development is worthy of more notice than it is getting.

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Norway Needs Ships

Oslo shipping circles have estimated that Norway will need approximately 350,000 tons of new shipping annually for a decade after the war, and that probably no 300,000 tons a year will have to be built outside the country.

War losses during the past year were estimated at about 1,000,000 tons. There will be a demand for replacement of 8,000 to 12,000 ton capacity, with 14 to 16 ton speed. Ships will be particularly needed for carrying fruits, shipping experts said.

ERNIE PYLE'S COLUMN

In the Marianas Islands (doled)—One thing that might help you visualize what life is like out here, is to realize that even a little island is lots bigger than you think.

There are many, many thousands of Americans scattered in camps and at airfields and in training centers and harbors over the three islands which we occupy here.

Rarely does a man know many people outside his own special unit. Even though the islands are small by our standards, they're big enough that the individual doesn't encompass them by any means. It would be as impossible for one man to see or know everybody on one of these islands as it would to know everybody in Indianapolis.

You could live and work in your section, and never visit another section for weeks or months at a time. And that's exactly what does happen.

For one thing, transportation is short. We are still building furiously here, such fast and fantastic buildings as you never dreamed of. Everything that runs is being used, and there's little left over just to run around in for fun.

And anyhow, there's no place to go. What towns there were have been destroyed. There is nothing even resembling a town or city on these islands now. The natives have been set up in improvised camps, but they offer no "city life" attractions.

As we drove around one of the islands on my first day here, we went through one of the Marianas towns that had been destroyed by bombing and shelling. It had been a good-sized place, quite modern too, in a tropical way. It had a city plaza and municipal buildings and paved streets, and many of the buildings were of stone or masonry.

In destruction, it looked exactly as destroyed cities all over Europe look. The same jagged half-standing walls, the stacks of rubble, the empty houses you could see through the roofless homes, the deep craters in the gardens.

There was just one difference. Out here tropical vegetation is lush. And Nature thrusts up her greenery so swiftly through rubble and destruction that the ruins now are festooned with vines and green leaves, and it gives them a look of being very old and time-worn ruins, instead of fresh modern ones, which they are.

An American soldier in Europe, even though the towns may be "off limits," if he or she destroyed completely, still has a sense of being near a civilization that is like his own.

But out here there is nothing like that. You are on an island, the natives are strange people, there's no city and no place to go, if you had a three-day pass you'd probably spend it lying on your

cot. Eventually, boredom and the "island complex" starts to take hold.

For that reason the diversion supplied by the Army and Navy is more important out here than in Europe. Before I left America, I heard that one island out here had more than 200 outdoor movies a day. I thought whoever told that must be crazy, for in Europe the average soldier didn't get a chance to see a movie very often.

But the guy wasn't crazy. These three Marianas islands have a total of 233 outdoor movies on them. And they show every night. Even if it isn't a good movie, it kills the time between supper and bedtime.

The theatres are usually on the slope of a hill, forming a natural amphitheatre. The men sit on the ground, or bring their own boxes, or in some of them the ends of metal bomb crates are used as chairs.

You can drive along and sometimes you'll pass three movies more than 300 yards apart. That's mainly because there is no enough transportation to haul any more any distance, so the movies have to come to them.

There is lots of other stuff provided besides movies, too. On one island there are 65 theatre stages where soldiers themselves put on "live" shows, or where U.S. troops can perform. Forty piano have been scattered around these places.

In Europe it was a lucky bunch of soldiers who got their hands on a radio. Over here in these small islands, the Army has distributed 3,500 radios, and they have a regular station broadcasting all the time, with music, news, shows and everything.

The sports program is big. On one island there are 95 softball diamonds, 35 regular diamonds, 225 volleyball courts and 30 football courts. Also there are boxing arenas. Boxing is very popular. They've had as high as 1,000 men watching a boxing match.

In addition to all this program, which is elaborate and supervised by the boys do a lot to amuse themselves. The American is adept at fixing up any old place in the world to look like home, with the fiddle fences and all kinds of fluff. Goldberg contraptions is made to make it more livable. This is what we up to.

Just as an example, the area around inside the rear end of these islands abounds with fantastic miniature marine life, and colorful. Soldiers make little bottomed boxes for the divers and waste out and just look at the beautiful sea bottom.

I've seen them out there like that for hours, just staring at the sea bottom. At home the wouldn't have gone to an aquarium if you'd built one in their backyard.

Phrases are all relative. For a proportionate, why don't I shut up?

Crossword Puzzle

[illegible]

Figure 1

[illegible]

THEY'LL DO IT EVERY TIME (reg. U. S. Patent Office)

By Jimmy Hatlo

IS THAT ONE OF YOUR SIZZLING STEAK SPECIALS? GOOD. PUT ONE ON THE FIRE. I'M RAVENOUS--

THANKS TO JERRY BEAUMONT, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA...

HERE YOU ARE, SIR-- AND YOU'RE LUCKY! YOU GOT THE LAST ONE WE HAD!

Classified Ads

Phone Your "Want" Ads to 3200

OFFICE OPEN DAILY 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. EXCEPTING SATURDAY

Want Ads Accepted Only

Excepting Saturday at 11 o'clock

Phone 3200. Ask for V. A. Ad Taker

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATE: Classified advertisements are inserted at the rate of two cents a word, with a minimum charge for 15 words; after the third consecutive insertion half price is charged.

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Uptown

BGH, CL, ORO, ST, TB, WC

Downtown

BC

Articles For Sale

A AS IN ALWAYS visit our Easter Card Center

to preserve that son or husband's picture

have it framed at Artists

Express Framing and Mount Shop, 109 Broadway, Phone 1351.

AMERICAN RADIATOR GRATES—

No. 7; put stove No. 85; pilot coil blower; Honeywell aqueduct and

boiler; also, 1000 lbs. of coal.

ANTIQUE MAJOLICA SLIPPER BED—

—reasonable. Woman's Exchange, 778 Broadway.

A FRACED—Furnish 1/2 with disc and glass; also, 1000 lbs. of coal.

LINE SPREADER, Kraus, Farm, Albany

ACTIONEERING—All branches, 1000 lbs. of coal, 1000 lbs. of coal.

BAIRY CARRIAGES, 1000 lbs. of coal, 1000 lbs. of coal.

BEIRING SUITS—three pieces with

and dress; also, 1000 lbs. of coal.

CHILDREN MANURE—15 per ton, 1000 lbs. of coal.

COMBINATION RANGE—black, coal

and gas; also, 1000 lbs. of coal.

DONALD BROSIES—1000 lbs. of coal, 1000 lbs. of coal.

DREIDEN LAMP—1000 lbs. of coal, 1000 lbs. of coal.

ELECTRIC MOTORS—1000 lbs. of coal, 1000 lbs. of coal.

FIREWOOD—1000 lbs. of coal, 1000 lbs. of coal.

GAS RANGE—1000 lbs. of coal, 1000 lbs. of coal.

GOOD HOT SPRINGS—three pairs, 1000 lbs. of coal.

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Quickies



"Oh, So you got more money for your house than I did—but you had to use a Freeman Want Ad to do it!"

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to preserve that son or husband's picture

have it framed at Artists

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to preserve that son or husband's picture

have it framed at Artists

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The Weather

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1945
Sun rises, 7:03 a. m.; sun sets, 5:45 p. m., E.S.T.
Weather, clear.

The Temperature
The lowest temperature recorded by The Freeman thermometer during the night was 35 degrees. The highest point reached up until noon today was 51 degrees.

Weather Forecast

New York city and vicinity—This afternoon sunny and mild, highest temperature 50 to 55, diminishing fresh winds. Tonight clear, lowest temperature near 35 in the city, 30 to 35 in the suburbs, gentle winds. Wednesday day clear to partly cloudy, mild, highest temperature 50 to 55, moderate winds. Eastern New York—Clear and a little colder tonight. Wednesday, warmer, clear in south portion, increasing cloudiness followed by showers north portion.



Slight Snowfall Marks Blizzard's Anniversary

The anniversary of the famous blizzard of 1888 was marked by a slight fall of snow which turned to rain on Monday afternoon and evening in Kingston.

Temperatures in the city ranged from a low of 25 degrees in the morning to a high of 40 degrees during the afternoon.

Mad Dog Drives Family From House Monday

Monday evening at 7:35 o'clock the police department received a telephone call that there was a mad dog in the house at 137 Greenkill avenue. While the dog was inside the house the family was outside. The call was turned over to Dog Warden John Miller. The dog warden responded and when he arrived at the house he threw a noose over the dog's neck and then shot the animal.

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Capacity Crowd Expected To Be At Red Cross Show

Variety of Entertainment for Saturday Night on Program at Auditorium

At a meeting Monday night of the committees planning for the gigantic Red Cross festival in the municipal auditorium, Saturday night, announcement was made that only the finishing touches are needed to complete the program which is expected to draw a capacity turnout to help raise Ulster county's quota of \$117,000.

Co-chairmen George Hard and DeWitt B. Quick were highly pleased when the committee made their reports and thanked all for the fine cooperation given in helping to arrange the event.

At least five bands and possibly more will furnish music for entertainment, and for dancing, both old and modern style. The stage show will feature the Tucker Sisters, dancers, instrumentalists, vocalists and magicians together with other entertainers.

In the booths there will be ladies who discuss the future, a marriage bureau, freak show, judge with jail and comedy cops, a sketch artist who will draw pictures, puppet show and industrial displays, exhibiting products made or sold in this area. In this group will be the Hercules Powder company, Electro Incorporated, R.C.A., Island Dock, Central Hudson, and Herzog's. Others are expected to join in this display.

A special Red Cross information booth will be in charge of Mrs. Theodor Oxholm and Mrs. Irving Kauder for those who would ask questions about the Red Cross and its work, especially in regard to prisoners of war.

There will be a Red Cross pageant and tableaux presented during the night, demonstrating the work of the various branches of the organization. Stewart Field soldiers will take part. A blanket invitation to attend the St. Patrick's night festival has been sent to the field and many of the officers and men are expected to respond.

The program will start at 7 p. m. and run until curfew hour. Admission is free but those who attend will have plenty of opportunity to help in the present Red Cross drive for needed funds by patronizing the various booths.

Special Lenten Service At St. Paul's Church

The special Lenten services will be continued at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, when the fifth in the series will be conducted. These services are held to commemorate the sufferings and death of Christ and are intended to inspire Christian faith and fervor. Dr. O. Louis Schreiber, pastor of the church, will preach on the fifth of the series of sermons entitled: "Jesus in the Hands of Pontius Pilate."

The special musical arrangements for the choir, under the direction of Herman LaTour, are as follows:
Choir: "Jesus Lover of My Soul"
Solo: "In the Cross of Christ I Glory"
The history of the Passion will be read in part and the responsive reading of a penitential psalm will feature the service. Special prayers for the church, the men in the service of the United States, and for the shut-ins will be offered.

The choir will rehearse after the service.

Boat Burns
The burning of an old canal boat beached on the flats on the Esopus side of the Rondout creek, opposite Island Dock, caused some one at 8 o'clock last night to turn in an alarm from Box 2141, Broadway and Strand.

Hull Might Attend Parley At San Francisco in April

60 Tons of Clothing Are Shipped to Luzon

Manila, By Cable, March 6 (Delayed)—More than 60 tons of clothing and emergency supplies have arrived on Luzon, comprising the first shipment of nearly one million garments being sent to the Philippines by the American Red Cross.

The supplies were distributed immediately to civilian and military casualties in the near Manila through Army Civil Affairs Section under Red Cross supervision.

The first supplies, 10,000 bed shirts, were distributed to military and civilian hospitals. Red Cross representatives also are making direct distribution to liberated civilian internees and prisoners of war, and to civilian noncombatants upon recommendation of the Army.

The supplies were unloaded at a west Luzon port and transhipped to Manila by air, several Army units assisting. Additional Red Cross supplies for civilians are being shipped from the United States at the request of the military authorities.

Kingston Unit of National Dinner Club

A Kingston unit of the National Dinner Clubs is being organized under the auspices of a group of local business and professional men and women.

Similar units now exist in about 100 cities to hear leading authorities on current topics. The first meeting of the Kingston National Dinner Club is planned for the latter part of April. The guest speaker has not yet been selected, but will be made from a list of innominate speakers.

The membership of the Kingston group will be limited to 150. The dinner meetings will be restricted to members and their wives.

The organization committee is comprised of Bert Bishop, Fred J. K. Eitel, acting treasurer; the Rev. Frank Lawrence Gollnick, co-chairman; Miss Ione Kinkade.

Bills Proposed at Albany

Albany, N. Y., March 13 (AP)—Legislative strategy appeared directed today toward effecting passage of two rival bills proposing civil service preference for war veterans.

A trend is that direction developed last night when the Assembly passed unanimously the Downey-Sherman bill and sent it to the Senate for expected approval today.

Absence of Assembly debate indicated to close observers of veterans' legislation that supporters of the other proposal, the Wicks-Mitchell measure, felt confident their bill too would be approved by both houses.

Both measures propose constitutional amendments to give veterans preferential rating on eligibility lists from which candidates for civil service appointments and promotions are chosen.

The Downey-Sherman plan would grant disabled veterans unlimited preference and non-disabled veterans preference for five years after their demobilization if they received a passing grade in a civil service examination. It was approved by the 1944 legislature and with Senate passage at this session will be submitted to the electorate next November.

Veterans groups are behind it. The Wicks-Mitchell bill would allow a disabled veteran 10 points and a non-disabled one five points in addition to the passing grade earned in a civil service examination. The Civil Service Reform Association and several civic organizations are supporting this plan, which would have to be approved

by the current and 1947 legislatures before submission to a referendum.

Strategy Involved

The strategy behind passage of both bills would be to have the people decide how far they want to go on the question of preferential treatment to former service men in civil service appointments and promotions.

Among bills on which the Assembly votes today are the Seelye-Brooks measure to license chiropractors and the Ives proposal to set up machinery for operation of a state school of industrial and labor relations at Cornell University.

Other developments: The Assembly passed unanimously and sent to the Senate the Ives bill creating a commission to survey the state's agricultural resources and conditions. Democratic amendments to make specific provision for investigation of the milk price "spread" were defeated.

The Moore Commission on State-Municipal Relations will submit its report to Governor Dewey and the legislature tonight. The commission will recommend what municipalities, if any, should receive increased state aid, and to what extent.

Dewey signed a bill continuing the emergency utility, corporation franchise, estate, stock transfer, motor fuel, unincorporated business and cigarette taxes.

The governor also signed a bill permitting use of postwar reconstruction fund moneys for advance for the state of its share of a project to which the federal government makes a contribution.

Wanted to eat bring their own potatoes and whatever stored winter vegetables they had.

Germany. Travelers were beginning to tell of trains being derailed by these foreigners, who robbed freight cars.

Worker committees against the Nazi regime were reported operating in Essen, Muehlheim, Dusseldorf and Dortmund, and reliable information indicated that the infamous prison camp at Dachau has become a center of resistance.

Nazis in Berlin were said to have confiscated even old-fashioned limousines and cars in an effort to transport material for barricades.

Throughout Bavaria and Austria almost all trains were reported halted. Freight trains on local lines have been stopped entirely.

The St. Gallen Tagblatt reported from Schaffhausen that gas for cooking has been forbidden everywhere throughout the Reich except for hospitals and some community restaurants.

Factories in southern Germany were said to have taken over the feeding of the people, but many places required that those who

the trip might set him back after his heartening gains.

Hull is a member and senior adviser of the eight-man delegation headed by Secretary of State Stettinius. The group holds its first meeting today, but the former secretary will not attend.

Hull resigned from the cabinet November 27, 1944. He already had been ill for some time at the nearby Naval Hospital suffering from overwork and a throat ailment. His days have been quiet but by no means lacking in activity.

Mrs. Hull spends much of each day with him, driving out from their Washington residence. President Roosevelt is an eager caller. It was he who termed Hull the father of the United Nations. Stettinius and Assistant Secretary James E. Dunn also visit frequently.

Hull's interest, almost to the exclusion of everything else, lies in the moves toward a world organization designed to preserve future peace.

There was mild surprise in some Washington quarters when, in announcing the United States Delegation to the United Nations Conference, Mr. Roosevelt listed Hull as senior adviser. Many persons doubted that he would be up and about by then.

But his old friends recalled the circumstances of his trip to Moscow for the meeting of foreign ministers in 1943. Hull never had flown. Two physicians went along and attendants were apprehensively solicitous for his every comfort and care. Hull remained outwardly serene.

"All the time I was getting ready," he chuckled later. "I would just say to myself: 'On to Moscow! On to Moscow!'"

As it turned out, everybody on the plane got sick on the long air journey, everybody, that is, but one—Cordell Hall.

James L. Rowe, Howard R. St.

John, Mrs. Edward F. Shea, Miss Elma Smith, Warren F. Smith, acting secretary; Mrs. Louis B. Steketee, Burton S. Tandy and the Rev. Wesley W. Williams, co-chairman. W. H. Wales, field director of the National Dinner Clubs, is assisting in the formation of the Kingston group.

The War Today

**By DeWITT MACKENZIE
Associated Press War Analyst**

Both the western and the eastern European Allied fronts are boiling with preparations for the great offensives which soon will drive for a junction in the heart of Germany—and things go exceedingly well for us.

The state of preparedness in the two theaters indicates that the Red Command and Supreme Headquarters in the west are coordinating their efforts so remarkably well that they should be able to strike simultaneously. That, of course, represents the ideal military situation, for it will put maximum pressure—and it will be terrific—on both Hitlerite fronts at once, thus preventing the Germans from bolstering one theatre with forces from the other.

The Russian capture of the city of Kuestrin—the first-class fortress which is the key to the Oder river defenses east of Berlin—is a major victory and one which goes far towards getting the Red Armies set for their all-out offensive. The signs are that they plan to strike westward not only through Kuestrin in the center of their long front, but on both flanks so as to engage the entire German strength at once. The Muscovites may by-pass Berlin and hit it rot on the bough.

More Crossing Impend

On the Rhenish front, the American, Canadian and British forces on the northern flank continued to give signs of being about ready to embark on further amphibious crossings of the Rhine. Coincident with this the American First Army has launched a large scale attack out of its new bridgehead on the east bank of the Rhine. There are several reasons for this move.

The immediate object is to force back German artillery which has been plastering our bridgehead and the big Ludendorff railway bridge that leads to it. Furthermore the broadening of the bridgehead paves the way for the time when the American forces will push out into the open and pre-

sent a dangerous flanking threat to the German line on the north. Another and very important reason for the First Army attack is to try to draw German forces down from the northern flank. Should that succeed it will greatly facilitate the projected amphibious operations, which will be tough enough in any event.

Of course, crossing a great river like the Rhine would present few difficulties to an army in these days of engineering, provided there were no enemy resistance on the far shore. That was true even in Napoleon's time, for the little corporal—who knew his Rhine—once observed:

"The frontiers of nations are either large rivers, or chains of mountains, or deserts. Of all these obstacles to the march of an army, deserts are the most difficult to surmount; mountains come next; and large rivers hold third rank." ("Roots of Strategy" by Major Thomas R. Phillips, U.S.A.)

However, Napoleon wasn't talking about his army having to fight its way ashore, as Eisenhower's troops will have to do—unless they fly, which is by way of reminding you again that we have an air-borne army ready for business.

Chinese Ask Shanghai Become Open City

Chungking, March 13 (AP)—Prominent Chinese residents of Shanghai have suggested to Japanese authorities that they declare it an open city, Chinese advised said today.

These reports said some Japanese officials apparently looked with favor on the suggestion, but Tokyo's reaction was uncertain.

The Japanese were reported ready evacuating all Japanese civilians and were said to have ordered 1,000,000 Chinese laborers to leave.

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Von Rundstedt Is Reported Out of Command, Wounded

(Continued from Page One)

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